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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Brazil

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-seventh session from 1 to 12 May 2017. The review of Brazil was held at the 9th meeting, on 5 May 2017. The delegation of Brazil was headed by Luislinda Dias de Valois Santos, Minister of Human Rights. At its 14th meeting, held on 9 May 2017, the Working Group adopted the report on Brazil.

2. On 10 February 2017, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Brazil: Botswana, El Salvador and Kyrgyzstan.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Brazil:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/BRA/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/BRA/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/BRA/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Czechia, Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Brazil through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of the State under review engaged in the twenty-seventh session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review in a spirit of constructive dialogue. It considered the universal periodic review a dynamic exercise, and reaffirmed its commitment to working closely with government and non-governmental partners to fully implement the recommendations.

6. It stated that Brazil was going through a challenging period that imposed short-term sacrifices and that required structural reforms, which were vital to generate jobs and ensure equal opportunities for all, in full respect for human rights. In view of the gravity of the economic crisis inherited by the Government, Brazil had approved a constitutional amendment aimed at balancing public finances while preserving Brazilian social programmes. Without that adjustment, persistent fiscal imbalances could lead to a vicious cycle of low growth, high inflation and chronic unemployment, undermining the ability of the State to finance public policies that benefited the poor and vulnerable groups.

7. Faced with rapid changes in the demographic profile of Brazilian society, the Government sought to guarantee the long-term sustainability of the social security system. In doing so, it was committed to respecting acquired rights and ensuring transitional rules. The labour reform, in turn, was aimed at promoting investment and job creation. There were reforms that were being debated extensively and democratically in the National Congress.

8. *Concerning adequate housing*, the My House, My Life programme had been expanded. It was aimed at reducing the country's housing deficit by financing low-income

families' purchase of their first property. The properties financed under the programme complied with sanitation, safety and accessibility guidelines.

9. Brazil considered that popular participation was one of the pillars of democracy and the rule of law. That was the logic underlying the tradition of thematic conferences promoting participation in public policies. Brazil had held its twelfth National Conference on Human Rights in 2016, in addition to a series of other sectoral conferences.

10. Following a voluntary commitment made in the first cycle of the universal periodic review, the use of social indicators had allowed better monitoring and evaluation of public policies, becoming a concrete tool for the progressive realization of human rights, through the National System of Human Rights Indicators. In addition, the Government remained committed to the implementation of the third National Human Rights Plan, in force since 2009. In 2015, the National Observatory for Human Rights had been launched. It made information about the implementation of the National Human Rights Plan available for monitoring, by both government agencies and civil society, through an online platform.

11. Brazil reiterated its commitment at the highest level to fighting discrimination of any kind. In that regard, 20 per cent of vacancies in civil service examinations at the federal level were reserved for Afro-Brazilians. In universities and technical schools, 50 per cent of vacancies were allocated to students from public secondary schools, with the distribution of vacancies between Afro-Brazilians and indigenous people based on the proportion of such groups in each community. The Living Youth programme included preventive actions that promoted a sense of belonging and autonomy, besides countering violence. An affirmative action programme concerning members of the judiciary had also been proposed.

12. The delegation reiterated its condemnation of violence against indigenous peoples. It emphasized that the Integrated Plan for the Implementation of the National Policy for the Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands sought to ensure indigenous occupation and management of indigenous peoples' lands. There were 462 indigenous lands already demarcated, besides other ongoing demarcation processes. The Government of Brazil was also committed to conducting consultations, in accordance with the International Labour Organization (ILO) Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169). The São Luiz hydroelectric project on the Tapajós river was a case in point.

13. With regard to public safety and the justice system, in addition to strengthening long-term preventive measures, such as education, income distribution and income-generation programmes, Brazil was committed to ensuring that the fight against crime was carried out with respect for human rights, as reflected in the National Security Plan. Brazil had invested in training police forces, guaranteeing access to justice, strengthening public defenders, and fighting impunity in cases of excessive use of force. It was also worth mentioning initiatives by both the Public Prosecutor's Office and the police forces, aimed at prioritizing investigation as opposed to repression.

14. In addition to cooperating with the states of Brazil to expand prison vacancies as a way to fight overcrowding, the Federal Government had encouraged alternative penalties for minor offences, as a way of reducing the incarceration rates. In addition, special task forces, in coordination with the Public Defender's Office, had been established to assess the situation of prisoners willing to return to family life. The Custody Hearings Promotion Programme had led to a 50 per cent reduction in provisional detentions.

15. In 2013, in compliance with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, Brazil had established the National System to Prevent and Fight Torture, which comprised an independent body composed of 11 experts, with legal competence to inspect places of detention. The relevant committee had already carried out unannounced visits to more than 50 places of detention in 11 states.

16. The Government of Brazil had regulated the programme for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, which was currently handling about 400 cases. In addition to immediate protection of their physical integrity, the programme sought to mobilize public

agencies to investigate and prevent violations. When the states did not have a framework for protection, the Federal Government included defenders in its programme.

17. The National Truth Commission had acknowledged deaths and enforced disappearances perpetrated in the past, having located 33 bodies, besides identifying State actors as perpetrators of violations. Its report presented 29 recommendations, focused mainly on research and on redress actions, as well as on non-recurrence.

18. The 2014 Fédération internationale de football association (FIFA) World Cup and the 2016 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games had been held in Brazil without incidents and had left a significant legacy. Specific policies to protect the rights of children and adolescents and to fight racism in the context of such events had been put in place.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

19. During the interactive dialogue, 103 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

20. Montenegro asked for information on policies to eliminate violence against children, and on legislation to prohibit discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

21. Morocco welcomed the national policies of Brazil on primary care, child malnutrition and mortality, gender equality in employment, and participation of women in public affairs.

22. Mozambique congratulated Brazil on the implementation of social programmes to reduce extreme poverty and on progress in the prevention of racial discrimination and in minorities' status.

23. Myanmar welcomed the efforts of Brazil to advance the rights of persons with disabilities, including the National Plan on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2011.

24. Namibia applauded Brazil for its national programmes aimed at improving the living standards of its vulnerable populations, such as Afro-Brazilians and indigenous peoples.

25. Nepal appreciated the progress made by Brazil on reduction of poverty, promotion of social equality, the health sector, combating violence against women and the fight against modern slavery.

26. The Netherlands regretted to note a lack of progress in corporate social responsibility, especially in the Amazon regions, and continuing attacks against journalists and human rights defenders.

27. Nicaragua welcomed the progress by Brazil on human rights since its last universal periodic review.

28. Norway commended efforts in reducing poverty, combating slave labour and enhancing women's rights and the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, but expressed concern at the situation of indigenous peoples.

29. Pakistan commended the development of the National System of Human Rights Indicators, the promotion of racial equality, access to justice and programmes on education, health and nutrition.

30. Paraguay welcomed the commitment by Brazil to the international human rights system and the ratification of a significant number of human rights instruments.

31. Peru underlined the progress made by Brazil in the fight against poverty, and affirmative action for an increased presence of Afro-Brazilians in the public administration.

32. The Philippines lauded poverty alleviation programmes, achievements in gender equality and the increased presence of women in the labour market.

33. Poland acknowledged the accomplishments of Brazil in reducing poverty, in improving access to education, and in health care, and efforts to eradicate slave and child labour.

34. Portugal noted that in 2015 Brazil had organized a seminar on human rights for the lusophone countries. Portugal welcomed the National System of Human Rights Indicators, and efforts to improve the situation of persons with disabilities.

35. The Republic of Korea noted that Brazil had met most of the health targets in the Millennium Development Goals and had strengthened the mandate of its National Human Rights Council.

36. The Republic of Moldova encouraged Brazil to continue efforts in advancing indigenous peoples' rights, to protect indigenous lands and heritage and to fight discrimination and violence against indigenous peoples.

37. The Russian Federation praised the achievements of Brazil in fighting gender, racial, ethnic and other forms of discrimination, but noted that indigenous peoples remained among the most vulnerable groups in the population.

38. While noting the progress made in combating racial discrimination and violence against women, Rwanda encouraged Brazil to enhance those efforts.

39. Senegal expressed satisfaction in regard to the reduction of extreme poverty, programmes to access housing, and the national plan of action for women for 2013-2015.

40. Serbia encouraged Brazil to continue combating torture and ill-treatment, reducing overcrowding in penitentiary institutions and giving greater emphasis to foster-care programmes for minors.

41. Sierra Leone noted the national plans on education, on combating sexual violence against children and on sustainable development. It encouraged Brazil to further protect the rights of persons of African descent and the rights of its indigenous communities.

42. Singapore commended Brazil for progress in reducing poverty, in promoting gender equality and empowering women and in promoting sustainable development.

43. Slovakia noted legislative changes to tackle the excessive use of force by law enforcement officials and the National Programme for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders.

44. Slovenia noted the establishment of institutions with specialized services for victims of domestic violence, and the adoption of the National Policy on Alternative Punishment.

45. South Africa noted the efforts made by Brazil to reduce poverty and to promote equality through affirmative action for Afro-Brazilians.

46. Spain noted the efforts made by Brazil to reduce poverty and social inequality and to promote the rights of persons with disabilities. It noted the persistence of violence against women.

47. Sri Lanka noted the progress made in combating extreme poverty and promoting social equality, improving access to health care, reducing infant mortality and promoting gender equality.

48. The State of Palestine noted the efforts made by Brazil to protect the rights of persons with disabilities and of human rights defenders. It encouraged Brazil to ensure that the National Human Rights Council was in compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles).

49. The Sudan commended Brazil for its efforts in reducing poverty and infant mortality, promoting the rights of persons with disabilities and ensuring access to adequate housing.

50. Sweden noted the overcrowding in prisons, the large number of child brides and an increase in violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.

51. Switzerland noted delays in land demarcation processes and challenges faced by human rights defenders. It remained concerned about the large number of illegal abortions.

52. In response to some of the questions received, the delegation stated that Brazil was investing in initiatives such as University for All (PROUNI), the Student Finance Fund (FIES), the National High School Examination (ENEM) and the National Common Curriculum Base (BNCC).

53. Brazil had adopted, in February 2017, a secondary school educational reform, after much debate and wide discussion. It represented the culmination of a national effort to overcome low indicators related to exclusion, dropout and grade repetition rates.

54. The Government had improved the More Doctors programme to the benefit of users of the public health system. In addition to bringing physicians to regions where there was a shortage of medical professionals, the programme provided for the construction, renovation and expansion of basic health units, and training of health-care professionals. The "Stork Network" had been expanded to promote actions focused on disadvantaged populations, including indigenous peoples and Afro-Brazilian *quilombola* communities.

55. In relation to the Zika epidemic, Brazil had intensified measures to combat the Aedes aegypti mosquito. It had expanded the access to diagnosis and treatment, the rehabilitation of newborns, and the psychosocial support for families, among other measures.

56. Brazil considered that inclusive social policies, the fight against hunger and the reduction of inequalities were central to ensuring the realization of human rights. The combination of policies of income transfer, such as the Family Stipend, the consistent rise in the minimum wage, and family agriculture had contributed to significantly improving the social conditions of the population, since the last review.

57. Thailand noted the efforts made by Brazil to improve human rights mechanisms, to combat human trafficking and to eliminate child labour and sexual exploitation of children. It noted inadequate day-care facilities for pregnant women in prisons.

58. Timor-Leste noted the adoption of the national plans on education, and on combating sexual violence against children and human trafficking.

59. Togo noted the ratification of many international human rights instruments and the efforts that Brazil had made to reduce extreme poverty and to help the poorest families.

60. Tunisia noted the establishment of the National Human Rights Council and progress achieved in reducing poverty, developing social security and the health-care system and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities.

61. Turkey commended progress in several areas, but noted a high rate of poverty, shortcomings in the access to safe drinking water and sanitation, and deficiencies in the prison system.

62. Uganda highlighted the efforts made by Brazil to strengthen various human rights institutions.

63. Ukraine noted the efforts of Brazil in the area of poverty reduction, education and health care, and the launching of the National System of Human Rights Indicators.

64. The United Arab Emirates noted the efforts made by Brazil to promote and protect human rights, particularly the rights of women.

65. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland noted progress in several areas, including torture prevention and recognition of same-sex marriage. It urged Brazil to strengthen protections for journalists and human rights defenders.

66. The United States of America noted the efforts of Brazil in several areas, but remained concerned about reports of unlawful killings, violence against environmental activists, inhumane prison conditions, prolonged pretrial detention, and delays of trials.

67. Uruguay noted the efforts made by Brazil to improve birth registration and encouraged Brazil to continue those efforts. It expressed concern about proposed constitutional amendments seeking to reduce the age of criminal responsibility.

68. Uzbekistan noted the efforts made by Brazil to reduce poverty, promote social equality and combat violence against women, and the adoption of the human rights indicators.

69. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was concerned at the human rights situation in Brazil, in particular at widespread corruption, increasing discrimination against indigenous people and people of African descent, and sexual harassment against children.

70. Albania commended steps taken by Brazil to design policies to fight poverty and help families in need. It invited Brazil to further strengthen its human rights mechanisms.

71. Algeria welcomed progress made by Brazil to improve the rights of children, women, indigenous people and people of African descent, and encouraged it to continue its efforts.

72. Angola recognized that Brazil had established an observatory system for follow-up to the recommendations of the international human rights mechanisms. It commended Brazil for its programmes aimed at reducing poverty, such as *Bolsa Família*.

73. Argentina welcomed the adoption of the law criminalizing femicide, and efforts to combat discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.

74. Armenia welcomed measures taken to reduce poverty, protect children living in the street, promote the right to truth and reconciliation, and combat modern slavery and child labour.

75. Australia was concerned that economic recession created a challenging environment for human rights in Brazil. It welcomed the appointment of family violence judges in every state of Brazil.

76. Austria commended Brazil for the adoption of the law on femicide. It encouraged Brazil to implement the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples.

77. Azerbaijan welcomed legislative measures taken by Brazil to enhance access to justice, and progress made in combating modern slavery and human trafficking.

78. The Bahamas welcomed progress made by Brazil to reduce poverty, implement development strategies, and combat modern slavery and inequalities among men and women in the labour market.

79. Bahrain noted with satisfaction the number of recommendations accepted by Brazil, especially those aimed at eliminating racial discrimination and at income inequality.

80. Bangladesh noted the efforts made by Brazil to reduce disparities and considered it especially important that it continue preserving the rights of indigenous peoples.

81. Belgium congratulated Brazil on the adoption of its first National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security.

82. Bhutan noted the steps taken by Brazil to strengthen its legal and institutional human rights framework, reduce poverty and promote social equity.

83. Botswana commended Brazil for its measures to reduce poverty and improve social security. It noted areas of concern, including police violence.

84. Burkina Faso welcomed the achievements of Brazil in the field of birth registration and welcomed its efforts in promoting human rights education.

85. Cabo Verde commended the positive measures taken by Brazil since the last universal periodic review and encouraged it to continue its progress despite current difficulties.

86. Canada recognized the achievements of Brazil regarding social, economic and cultural rights, in particular the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger.

87. Chad welcomed the creation by Brazil of a national human rights indicators system, and its engagement with the treaty bodies and OHCHR. It recognized the contribution of Brazil to OHCHR through a technical cooperation project.

88. Chile highlighted the progress made in Brazil and called upon Brazil to intensify efforts to reduce high homicide rates and armed violence.

89. China welcomed efforts to reduce poverty, combat racial discrimination and modern slavery and adopted laws to guarantee the rights of vulnerable persons.

90. The delegation of Brazil reaffirmed that the inclusion of people with disabilities was being mainstreamed by the Federal Government in education, health, housing and other policies. A landmark in this connection was the Brazilian inclusion law, which guaranteed improved social inclusion, and the amendment of the Civil Code, improving legislation on physical accessibility and accessibility in the area of communication.

91. Regarding women's rights, the Women Living Without Violence programme had promoted strategic actions to combat violence against women. This had also been reinforced by the criminalization of femicide, as a heinous crime. Between 2004 and 2014 the average income of employed women increased by 61 per cent, exceeding for the first time the threshold of 70 per cent of men's income. In the same vein, women accounted for 31 per cent of the candidates in the 2014 elections, compared to 22.43 per cent in 2010.

92. In regard to the rights of the child, the Happy Child programme was aimed at breaking the cycle in which malnutrition and poverty in early childhood jeopardized the future of new generations. The guarantee of children's rights had been further reinforced by new legislation that had prohibited corporal punishment and that had made sexual exploitation of children and adolescents a heinous crime.

93. The delegation of Brazil stated that in 2013 the national system for the promotion of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender rights had been created to allow coordination of public policies on that subject. In 2015, the Federal Government had established the Interministerial Committee to Combat Homophobia. The Supreme Federal Court had legalized civil unions between people of the same sex.

94. Brazil had also made use of all legal measures available regarding corporate accountability for human rights abuses. Concerning the accident at the Fundão Dam in 2015, emergency aid had been paid directly to about 20,000 people. By March 2017, the equivalent of approximately US$566 million had been invested in redress. In addition, significant fines had been levied against the companies responsible for the disaster. The courts were evaluating a lawsuit for approximately $55 billion that had been filed by competent authorities against the companies in question.

95. Regarding contemporary forms of slavery, a constitutional amendment allowing for expropriation of properties where labour conditions analogous to slavery were found had been passed in 2014. The National Plan for Eradication of Slave Labour had been adopted in 2016. People and companies caught up using such labour were included in a "dirty list", last published in March 2017.

96. Since its last review, Brazil had adopted significant measures to promote and protect the right of migrants and refugees. In 2012, it started issuing visas on a humanitarian basis to Haitians affected by the earthquake in that country. The following year, Brazil adopted an open-door policy for persons affected by the Syrian crisis. In April 2017, the Congress had adopted a new immigration law, which reinforced the human rights perspective in Brazilian migration policy. The new legislation established as guiding principles the fight against xenophobia, racism and discrimination, non-criminalization of migration, social and labour inclusion, and the protection of children and adolescents.

97. Colombia highlighted the commitment of offering differentiated health and education services to indigenous populations.

98. Côte d'Ivoire noted the will of authorities to cooperate with United Nations mechanisms and integrate their principles into national legislation.

99. Germany commended progress made, and made three recommendations.

100. Czechia welcomed the efforts by Brazil to monitor and assess the realization of human rights through a system of indicators and an online platform for international human rights recommendations.

101. Denmark noted with concern the prison conditions encountered by women who in that vulnerable situation had specific needs and requirements.

102. Ecuador acknowledged the efforts made in the fight against poverty and slave labour, as well as the promotion of the equality of persons with disabilities.

103. Egypt commended the efforts made by Brazil towards social equality, to reduce poverty and to combat child labour.

104. El Salvador commended Brazil on having ratified most of the human rights instruments and for the incorporation of the human rights principles into its national legislation.

105. Estonia acknowledged the efforts of Brazil to enhance the protection of human rights, including by implementing differentiated services for indigenous peoples in the areas of health and education.

106. Ethiopia commended Brazil for its success in lifting 36 million Brazilians out of extreme poverty between 2004 and 2014 and noted with appreciation the accelerated growth and employment creation strategies.

107. Finland commended Brazil for its efforts to promote the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons but expressed concern about increased homophobia and transphobia and about criminal measures against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, as well as about the possible rejection of policies aimed at overcoming gender and sexual orientation inequalities in schools.

108. France commended the establishment of a national human rights institution and acknowledged the positive commitments of the authorities to promote women's rights and gender equality.

109. Gabon welcomed the social programmes aimed at promoting women's rights and those aimed at promoting the rights of the child and improving children's quality of life.

110. Georgia highlighted steps taken by Brazil to reduce extreme poverty and fight against modern slavery and positively noted the measures taken in promoting children's rights.

111. Croatia commended Brazil for steps taken with regard to promotion and protection of the rights of children, especially homeless children.

112. Ghana was concerned that only two states, Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco, had set up local preventive mechanisms to achieve effective impact on inhibiting torture and ill-treatment.

113. Greece highlighted the establishment of the National Human Rights Council in 2014 and the firm commitment and remarkable efforts in combating slave labour.

114. Guatemala was concerned about the reports of the growing number of incidents of armed violence, including murders.

115. Haiti welcomed the success of the social programme aimed at reducing poverty by affirmative action policies.

116. The Holy See welcomed the initiatives aimed at poverty reduction, for example the *Bolsa Familia* initiative.

117. Honduras encouraged Brazil to continue along the path to eradicate discrimination affecting persons of African descent.

118. Iceland regretted that women continued to be prosecuted in cases of unlawful abortion and noted that access to legal abortion was not always available for victims of sexual violence.

119. India encouraged Brazil to enhance its efforts towards providing health care and education to its indigenous people and Afro-Brazilians.

120. Indonesia welcomed the establishment of the National System to Prevent and Combat Torture, in 2013, and the adoption of the National Education Plan for 2014-2024.

121. The Islamic Republic of Iran commended the achievements in the domain of social and economic rights, including poverty alleviation, promoting social equality, combating slave labour, and health.

122. Iraq commended combating of police violence and of rights violations by the police, and combating slavery, and welcomed the National Education Plan for 2014-2024.

123. Ireland welcomed the creation of the National System to Prevent and Combat Torture. It was concerned about incidents of targeted killings of human rights defenders.

124. Israel commended the establishment of the National Human Rights Council, the Committee to Fight Homophobia and the National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking.

125. Italy welcomed measures to combat slave labour, the adoption of laws concerning human trafficking and femicide, and the establishment of the National System to Prevent and Combat Torture.

126. Japan commended Brazil for improving the school enrolment rate and literacy rate, and appreciated efforts regarding minimizing racial discrimination.

127. Lebanon commended Brazil for measures taken to combat human trafficking, violence against women and exploitation of women.

128. Libya commended the adoption of policies to combat poverty, the education plan for 2014-2024 and the promotion of better health care.

129. Liechtenstein welcomed the adoption of the "Boy Bernardo Act", but it was concerned that corporal punishment remained widely practised. It also welcomed the efforts made by Brazil to eradicate child labour.

130. Madagascar welcomed the adoption of the national primary care policy and of the national education plan for 2014-2024, and the successful application of positive discrimination.

131. Malaysia commended Brazil for its determination to pursue development, social justice and the strengthening of civil and political rights of its citizens. Malaysia encouraged Brazil to continue to combat poverty.

132. Maldives commended the efforts made by Brazil to eradicate child labour, and its progress in the health sector. It applauded its "National Policy of Primary Attention".

133. Mexico acknowledged the progress made by Brazil in social assistance and poverty reduction and in combating gender-based violence, and welcomed the new migration law.

134. Mongolia welcomed the initiatives of Brazil to protect human rights defenders and underlined its progress on improving the conditions of vulnerable groups.

135. Brazil thanked the delegations for their constructive participation and encouraging comments. It thanked the troika and the Secretariat, as well as the civil society organizations, human rights defenders and academics, and the people in Brazil.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

136. **The following recommendations will be examined by Brazil, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council:**

136.1 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Albania) (Angola) (Argentina) (Montenegro) (Portugal);**

136.2 **Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (El Salvador) (Ukraine);**

136.3 **Speed up its accession to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Gabon);**

136.4 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and accept the competence of the Committee as regards the inquiry procedure and inter-State communications (Finland);**

136.5 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Albania) (El Salvador) (Georgia) (Montenegro) (Liechtenstein);**

136.6 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Ukraine);**

136.7 **Ratify, before the next universal periodic review cycle, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Czechia);**

136.8 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Croatia) (Mongolia);**

136.9 **Sign and accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Sierra Leone);**

136.10 **Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Chile) (Indonesia) (Sri Lanka);**

136.11 **Step up the procedure for the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (Togo);**

136.12 **Promptly ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Guatemala);**

136.13 **Sign and ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (El Salvador);**

136.14 **Accelerate efforts towards ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Philippines);**

136.15 **Ratify the Arms Trade Treaty and adapt its national legislation to the Treaty (Guatemala);**

136.16 **Consider ratifying the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Nicaragua);**

136.17 **Ratify the International Labour Organization (ILO) Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87) and finalize the domestic procedures to accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Ecuador);**

136.18 **Ratify the Kampala amendments to the Rome Statute with a view to contributing to the activation of the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court over the crime of aggression in 2017 (Liechtenstein);**

136.19 **Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity (Armenia);**

136.20 **Select national candidates for the United Nations Treaty Body elections through an open, merit-based process (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

136.21 **Reinforce the fruitful cooperation with the treaty body organs of the United Nations (Côte d'Ivoire);**

136.22 **Further strengthen its active engagement with the international community to promote human rights in all areas (Myanmar);**

136.23 **Continue efforts to strengthen the national human rights institutions (Nepal);**

136.24 **Continue working to ensure that the National Human Rights Institution gains "A" status in compliance with the Paris Principles (Portugal);**

136.25 **Bring its National Human Rights Council in line with the Paris Principles (Sierra Leone);**

136.26 **Provide the National Human Rights Council with the necessary resources to enhance its independence to effectively carry out its functions (Uganda);**

136.27 **Provide the National Human Rights Council with the necessary budgetary, administrative and political independence to fully implement its functions (Greece);**

136.28 **Provide the National Human Rights Council with the budgetary, administrative and political independence, which is necessary to exercise its new mandate (Guatemala);**

136.29 **Fully align its national legislation with all obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Estonia);**

136.30 **Continue with the commendable efforts to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights and to reduce poverty and promote social equality (Bhutan);**

136.31 **Bring its national human rights institutions, especially the National Human Rights Council, fully in line with the Paris Principles (Poland);**

136.32 **Introduce mandatory human rights training for police agencies, and implement an evidence-based policing programme, to reduce deaths from police action by 10 per cent over the universal periodic review cycle (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

136.33 **Implement human rights training programmes for the security forces, emphasizing the use of force according to the criteria of necessity and proportionality (Italy);**

136.34 **Continue improving human rights education and training for enforcement agencies, public officials, and prison guards (Malaysia);**

136.35 **Continue efforts to enhance public awareness on issues of ethnic and racial equality and to combat violence against indigenous peoples (Uzbekistan);**

136.36 **Carry out specific legislative reform to strengthen measures against discrimination on the basis of gender and ethnicity (Uganda);**

136.37 **Take measures to eliminate cases of discrimination against certain groups in society (Iraq);**

136.38 **Support initiatives and strategies to combat discrimination and promote the inclusion of vulnerable persons (Madagascar);**

136.39 **Take necessary measures to address homophobic and transphobic crime, including by establishing a system for recording such crimes (Sweden);**

136.40 **Take urgent measures to adopt legislation sanctioning discrimination and incitement to violence on the grounds of sexual orientation, and investigate and sanction cases of violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer persons (Argentina);**

136.41 **Continue advancing the promotion of laws and initiatives that ban discrimination and incitement to violence on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity, in particular in the case of young persons and adolescents (Chile);**

136.42 **Redouble the capacity-building efforts for all the security forces, aiming at avoiding practices of racial bias, or, directed, among others, against vulnerable minorities such as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Colombia);**

136.43 **Continue taking measures to develop legislation and policies at federal, state and municipal level to punish and prevent hate crimes and discrimination against the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex population (Finland);**

136.44 **Approve a specific law, in line with its international human rights obligations, that prohibits discrimination and incitement to violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Honduras);**

136.45 **Follow measures taken at the national level to ensure that municipalities in Brazil develop specific policies to guarantee rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people (Israel);**

136.46 **Strengthen measures to prevent and punish racism, discrimination and violence against indigenous peoples and people of African descent and violence against women and girls (Rwanda);**

136.47 **Strengthen policies related to the fight against discrimination against indigenous and Afro-Brazilian children and others in vulnerable situations from an integral and intersectoral perspective (Chile);**

136.48 **Further promote ethnic and racial equality, building on the important policy measures already taken (Greece);**

136.49 **Continue taking active measures aimed at eradicating discrimination against Afro-Brazilian women based on their gender and ethnicity (Namibia);**

136.50 **Consolidate the progress made towards reaching the Sustainable Development Goals, and continue efforts towards inclusive socioeconomic development programmes with a focus on poverty eradication (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

136.51 **Develop a national action plan on business and human rights in order to prevent development projects from violating the rights of traditional populations, indigenous peoples and workers and causing damage to the environment, and in order to ensure an effective remedy with meaningful consultations with the affected communities (Netherlands);**

136.52 **Draft a comprehensive national plan of action on business and human rights, that would take into account the United Nations Guiding Principles in this regard (Paraguay);**

136.53 **Draw up an action plan for business and human rights (Sierra Leone);**

136.54 **To further continue the efforts to punish those responsible for the breaking of the retaining walls in Jacarei and Mariana; and to ensure that the victims of this event are guaranteed their right to access to justice, and their right to fair compensation, remediation and reparations for the damage caused. We recommend that Brazil share these acquired experiences through its constructive and substantive participation in the Intergovernmental Working**

Group established through resolution 26/9 of the Human Rights Council (Ecuador);

136.55 Continue its efforts on the implementation of the National Policy on Climate Change on reducing deforestation in the Amazon region (Ethiopia);

136.56 Ensure that its Anti-Terrorist Legislation 2016 corresponds to international human rights standards (Egypt);

136.57 That anti-terrorism law combats only terrorist groups and does not consider human rights defenders (Iraq);

136.58 Adopt a code of conduct based on international human rights standards in order to define specific conditions for the use of force by law enforcement officials during protests and riots (Slovakia);

136.59 Strengthen measures to prevent abuses by some law enforcement officials, including through providing appropriate human rights training (Rwanda);

136.60 Continue putting in place measures aimed at preventing violence and racial discrimination against Afro-Brazilians and at protecting their cultural heritage sites and places of worship (Namibia);

136.61 Conduct thorough, impartial, and timely investigations into all allegations of unlawful killings, abuse, torture, and corruption involving security forces and prison personnel (United States of America);

136.62 Ensure investigations and recommend action against abuses by law enforcers, as a way of curbing violations (Botswana);

136.63 Strengthen prevention and effectiveness of investigation of cases of police violence thorough improved supervision and human rights training of law enforcement personnel, namely the military police, and ensure accountability for any acts of police violence (Czechia);

136.64 Ensure that acts of violence committed by members of security forces are prosecuted in order to combat impunity (France);

136.65 Take further steps in order to prevent violence against people of African descent (Republic of Korea);

136.66 Take measures to improve the situation of underreporting of cases of violence and discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people, and develop policies to punish and prevent those actions (Israel);

136.67 Ensure that all hate crimes against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons are thoroughly investigated and prosecuted and seek to reduce hate by integrating human rights education into school curricula (Canada);

136.68 Undertake strategies to reduce gun violence, particularly among poor black youth (Bahamas);

136.69 Take all necessary measures to reduce murder rates among Afro-Brazilian men, particularly through robust educational programmes adapted to their needs, following recommendations 119.138, 119.154, 119.157, 119.158, 119.159 and 119.160 from the second cycle (Haiti);

136.70 Refrain from resorting to violence and extrajudicial executions by the security forces, in particular the so-called "war on drugs" (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

136.71 End extrajudicial killings and associated impunity, including by passing draft bill No. 4471/2012, by abolishing the classification "resistance to arrest followed by death" and by ensuring that all deaths following police interventions are impartially investigated (Germany);

136.72 **Continue its efforts to combat torture and ill-treatment (Algeria);**

136.73 **Intensify efforts aimed at combating and preventing torture and other forms of ill-treatment (Georgia);**

136.74 **Establish a formal adhesion programme which includes the allocation of funds by the federal government to support the national policy on torture prevention (Ghana);**

136.75 **Continue taking measures aimed at improving the conditions in prisons and other detention facilities (Namibia);**

136.76 **Improve detention conditions, including basic sanitation and access to water, food and medical care (Republic of Korea);**

136.77 **Address overcrowding, sanitation, violence, and medical and psychological care in prisons (South Africa);**

136.78 **Take measures to reduce overincarceration, notably by encouraging the use of alternative sentencing and by making sure that pre-trial hearings are widely used (Spain);**

136.79 **Address the problem of severely overcrowded prisons to eliminate inhumane conditions and take all measures to prevent torture (Turkey);**

136.80 **Adopt without delay urgent measures to stop torture, violence, killings and serious overcrowding and degrading conditions in the prisons in Brazil (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

136.81 **Working jointly with the Federal States to improve detention conditions in Brazilian prisons (Algeria);**

136.82 **Continue improving prison conditions and reducing overcrowding (Angola);**

136.83 **Ensure respect for and protection of human rights for all detainees including by guaranteeing detention conditions in compliance with domestic as well as international law and standards and by protecting against cruel and inhuman treatment (Austria);**

136.84 **Improve as quickly as possible the different aspects of prisoners' conditions (Cabo Verde);**

136.85 **Proceed with the enactment of legislation effectively implementing the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment at both state and federal level and adopt measures to adhere to the UN Nelson Mandela Rules (Czechia);**

136.86 **Consolidate the Federal National System, including by supporting States to set up Local Preventive Mechanisms (Ghana);**

136.87 **Create local preventive mechanisms at each state level for effective implementation of the National Mechanism for the Prevention and Combat of Torture (Turkey);**

136.88 **Ensure that Local Preventive Mechanisms are created by encouraging states to do so as envisaged by the national law on torture and expand the application of custody hearings to the entire country as set by Resolution 213 of the National Council of Justice (Denmark);**

136.89 **Continue to make efforts to protect human rights of persons in detention facilities (Holy See);**

136.90 **Ensure conditions at detention centres comply with international and Brazilian law and that particular attention is given to conditions faced by vulnerable prisoners including pregnant women, children, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons; and provide human rights training to officials in the legal and judicial system (Iceland);**

136.91 **Enhance efforts to reform the prison system and to ensure the protection of the human rights of all detainees (Italy);**

136.92 **Take measures to improve conditions related to treatment of inmates within prisons, through increasing the capacity as already initiated by the Government and through measures for maintaining order within prisons (Japan);**

136.93 **Take necessary measures to increase the number of gynaecologists in the Brazilian prison system (Sweden);**

136.94 **Incorporate the Bangkok Rules into public policies to protect female inmates and adopt bill 5654/2016 that prohibits the use of handcuffs before, during and after childbirth on women deprived of liberty (Denmark);**

136.95 **Improve prison conditions, particularly addressing overcrowding and violence, including in prisons for women (Australia);**

136.96 **Improve facilities dedicated to pregnancy and maternity in prisons, in line with the Bangkok Rules (Thailand);**

136.97 **Strengthen prison reform efforts to protect female prisoners from sexual abuse and violence (Bahamas);**

136.98 **Step up efforts to abolish the practice of racial profiling and arbitrary arrest by the police and security forces (Indonesia);**

136.99 **Continue protecting the natural family and marriage, formed by a husband and a wife, as the fundamental unit of society, as well as the unborn (Holy See);**

136.100 **Carry out efforts for the implementation of recommendations on the improvement of the judiciary and the judicial system that the Russian Federation made at the last universal periodic review (Russian Federation);**

136.101 **Consider expanding application of the Custody Hearings Programme and make it feasible before all State Courts (Serbia);**

136.102 **Establish a mechanism to allow for speedy and correct judicial decisions under strict observance of constitutional and international law regarding the territorial rights of indigenous peoples (Austria);**

136.103 **Continue its efforts on further improving the judicial system with practical measures (Azerbaijan);**

136.104 **Accelerate the establishment and the effective implementation of a solid public defence system in all states, in agreement with recommendations 119.91, 119.10, 119.12 and 119.14 from the second cycle (Haiti);**

136.105 **Expand custody hearing programmes to cover all pre-trial detainees by passing draft bill 554/2011. Provide specific training according to the Istanbul Protocol to judges and public prosecutors working in custody hearings (Germany);**

136.106 **Ensure that legislation relating to the prison situation and criminal justice is in accordance with international human rights standards (Mexico);**

136.107 **Improve judicial processes to minimize the length of pre-trial detention and speed up trials, and consider alternatives to detention to address prison overcrowding (United States of America);**

136.108 **Plan and take concrete measures in the mid-term period with the objective of reducing pre-trial time for remand prisoners and reduce the overall number of prisoners awaiting trial rather than serving sentences (Slovenia);**

136.109 Take further efforts in combating violence against women such as enhancing the trust in the judicial system, measures to prevent violence, and promoting services and networks for women in rural areas (Spain);

136.110 Restore democracy and the rule of law indispensable for the full enjoyment of human rights, harmed by the parliamentary coup d'état against President Dilma Rousseff (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

136.111 Continue efforts to provide better protection to human rights defenders and strengthen civil society as an essential partner in boosting the human rights system (Tunisia);

136.112 Ensure that the deaths of human rights defenders are promptly and thoroughly investigated, and that those found to be responsible are brought to justice (Belgium);

136.113 Provide full implementation of the National Policy for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders (State of Palestine);

136.114 Take all necessary measures to ensure the physical integrity of journalists and human rights defenders, including an explicit and published decision on instituting a federal investigation and prosecution in all cases involving violence against human rights defenders (Netherlands);

136.115 Restore functionality of the National Programme for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders (Norway);

136.116 Take more decisive steps towards implementing the National Programme for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders (Poland);

136.117 Review its respective Decree of 2016 related to protection of human rights defenders in order to ensure wider participation of civil society and enhanced protection of human rights defenders and their families (Slovakia);

136.118 Implement the National Plan for the Protection of Defenders (Australia);

136.119 Strengthen the national programme for the protection of human rights defenders, in particular its funding and human resources (Czechia);

136.120 Take all necessary measures to guarantee the safety of human rights defenders and journalists as they carry out their tasks (France);

136.121 Take further steps to protect human rights defenders, including those working in relation to the rights of indigenous, including through ensuring impartial, thorough and effective investigations into all attacks, harassment and intimidation against human rights defenders and prosecution of all alleged perpetrators of such offences; and further, fully implement the national programme to protect human rights defenders through the adoption of a specific legal framework, allocation of a budget and the setting up of multi-disciplinary teams to implement it (Ireland);

136.122 Further intensify the implementation of the National Policy for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, and the Programme to Protect Human Rights Defenders (Mongolia);

136.123 Strengthen civil society to participate in humanitarian assistance and to major sports events (Sudan);

136.124 Continue its efforts to combat contemporary forms of slavery, including trafficking and exploitation of persons, and provide support and protection to victims, paying particular attention to more vulnerable groups (Nicaragua);

136.125 Adopt regulations to operationalize constitutional amendments related to slave labour (Ghana);

136.126 **Pursue efforts aimed at the prohibition of all forms of slavery by strengthening the resources of the National Commission for the Elimination of Slavery (Senegal);**

136.127 **Develop a national strategy to tackle modern slavery, including ratification of the 2014 ILO protocol to the Forced Labour Convention, and increased efforts to protect rural workers and women at risk of trafficking (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

136.128 **Effectively implement the anti-trafficking law and provide resources and training for government officials (United States of America);**

136.129 **Preserve its positive record on combating trafficking and modern slavery by fully implementing activities envisaged in its second National Plan to Fight Human Trafficking (Azerbaijan);**

136.130 **Continue policies to combat trafficking, and promote assistance to victims (Lebanon);**

136.131 **Continue fighting against slave labour, in particular in the textile sector (Peru);**

136.132 **Further continue the combating of slave and child labour in the country (Ethiopia);**

136.133 **Redouble efforts to further reduce the income gap between the Afro-Brazilians, especially Afro-Brazilian women, and the general population (Pakistan);**

136.134 **Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development and improve people's living standards (China);**

136.135 **Continue to strengthen and improve the *Bolsa Família* programme in the context of the fight against hunger and poverty (Pakistan);**

136.136 **Strengthen the public policies to reduce the housing shortage and create conditions for access to affordable housing for middle- and low-income households (Angola);**

136.137 **Continue efforts to ensure adequate housing for all (Bangladesh);**

136.138 **Take further steps in enhancing the promotion and protection of the rights of the child, with a view to fully eradicating child homelessness (Croatia);**

136.139 **Continue to implement and strengthen public policies and programmes for inclusion, reduction of poverty and inequality, non-discrimination and promotion of equality and inclusion (Nicaragua);**

136.140 **Continue measures to combat poverty and social inequality by implementing rural development plans covering vulnerable groups, in particular rural women (Sri Lanka);**

136.141 **Implement further measures to address the problems related to poverty and socioeconomic inequality in respect of regions and vulnerable groups of the population, such as rural residents (Uzbekistan);**

136.142 **Stop plans to freeze social spending during the next twenty years, that are inconsistent with the international obligations of the country with more than 16 million persons in extreme poverty (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

136.143 **Continue the substantive efforts in the area of governance and poverty reduction (Côte d'Ivoire);**

136.144 **Continue efforts to combat poverty and to promote social equality (Lebanon);**

136.145 **Address challenges of water and sanitation in favelas by full implementation of the National Sanitation Plan (South Africa);**

136.146 **Take further efforts to improve access to water and sanitation, especially in the north and north-east of the country, through the effective implementation of the principle of equality, and to gradually reduce inequalities through the implementation of the National Sanitation Plan (Spain);**

136.147 **Strengthen endeavours to ensure access to safe drinking water and sanitation through installing water and sanitation networks (Turkey);**

136.148 **Further strengthen the social security system and effectively protect the rights of vulnerable groups (China);**

136.149 **Continue efforts to reduce unemployment rates, including strengthening vocational training programmes (Libya);**

136.150 **Strengthen policies on the elimination of inequalities in the access to employment on the grounds of gender or racial origin (Colombia);**

136.151 **Step up efforts to promote, in law and in practice, the inclusion of persons of African descent in the educational system and on the labour market by taking policy measures (Honduras);**

136.152 **Continue efforts to develop and implement inclusive health and education policies to benefit all segments of society (Nepal);**

136.153 **Continue strengthening efforts for providing quality and accessible health facilities and services to improve the disparity in life expectancy among the populations (Sri Lanka);**

136.154 **Continue reinforcing the policy on effective and qualitative access to health services for vulnerable populations, especially women of African descent who still remain the group with the highest mortality (Colombia);**

136.155 **Pursue the human and financial investments in the health and hospital services with the aim of reinforcing the health system (Morocco);**

136.156 **Widen health care to vulnerable groups, in particular women of minority groups (Republic of Korea);**

136.157 **Ensure continued effectiveness of strategies to combat HIV-AIDS, particularly among youth and other specifically affected groups (Bahamas);**

136.158 **Ensure access to reproductive health care, including high-quality prenatal care, and information on sexual and reproductive health, contraception and emergency contraception, and safe abortion to all women without discrimination (Switzerland);**

136.159 **Ensure universal access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services, without discrimination and in accordance with the commitments made, among others, in the Montevideo Consensus (Uruguay);**

136.160 **Continue the commitments made in terms of access to the voluntary termination of pregnancy in order to ensure full respect for sexual and reproductive rights (France);**

136.161 **Continue expanding access to voluntary termination of pregnancy in order to ensure the full recognition of sexual and reproductive rights (Iceland);**

136.162 **Reduce maternal, child and infant morbidity and mortality by promoting effective assistance measures during pregnancy and at the moment of birth (Iceland);**

136.163 **Improve health care to further reduce child mortality (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

136.164 **Develop further the National Policy of Primary Attention and the National Education Plan 2014-2024 (Israel);**

136.165 **Continue to take measures for improving quality of education, and reducing inequality of education caused by income level and social status (Japan);**

136.166 **Ensure adequate funding in implementing the National Education Plan, and undertake progress reports on its implementation to improve transparency and accountability (Malaysia);**

136.167 **Pursue efforts aimed at ensuring an inclusive education within the framework of the National Plan on Education 2014-2014, in particular in rural areas (Morocco);**

136.168 **Continue implementing high-quality intercultural education (Peru);**

136.169 **Promote educational opportunities to all children in accordance with the Incheon Declaration on Education 2030 (Republic of Korea);**

136.170 **Follow up on the implementation of the Incheon Declaration for inclusive and equitable quality education (Turkey);**

136.171 **Continue the implementation of the education plan of 2014-2016 (Sudan);**

136.172 **Increase investment in education infrastructure and promote the educational level in rural areas (China);**

136.173 **Improve the quality of public education, particularly for those who live below the poverty line, particularly Afro-Brazilians, with focus on psychological health and integrating psychosocial elements in order to achieve a better learning environment (Haiti);**

136.174 **Continue strengthening efforts to eliminate discrimination, including racial discrimination in education (Indonesia);**

136.175 **Set up plans promoting inclusive education of ethnic minorities, which have high levels of school dropout (Paraguay);**

136.176 **Continue to implement new policies and expand the coverage and scope of existing ones, to better promote gender equality, in particular for women in the countryside and low-income families (Singapore);**

136.177 **Adopt a law to protect vulnerable women, particularly low-income housewives (United Arab Emirates);**

136.178 **Continue the efforts to implement the "Women Living without Violence" programme launched in 2013 (Russian Federation);**

136.179 **Pursue efforts to combat violence against women and promote the rights of women (Sudan);**

136.180 **Continue efforts to combat violence, particularly against women (Tunisia);**

136.181 **Take measures to stop violence that has cost the lives of more than five thousand women, and caused more than 500,000 rapes in the last year (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

136.182 **Strengthen efforts to reduce gender inequalities including to prevent death resulting from violence against women, and to encourage increased reporting of cases of rape (Bahamas);**

136.183 **Extend the "Women Living without Violence" programme, with particular attention to women and girls living in the countryside and to women and girls of Afro-Brazilian descent (Belgium);**

136.184 **Continue its efforts to combat violence against women and girls (Egypt);**

136.185 **Combat domestic violence and high maternal mortality rates suffered by women, in compliance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Estonia);**

136.186 **Strengthen measures to eliminate violence and discrimination against women and girls, particularly in rural and remote areas (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

136.187 **Take measures to combat violence against women and children (Iraq);**

136.188 **Continue to adopt and implement effective measures to fight violence against women (Italy);**

136.189 **Strengthen its capacity-building programmes for judges and legal personnel on women's rights and violence against women (Thailand);**

136.190 **Strengthen the capacity of police in cases of violence against women by expanding training and developing protocols to respond to cases effectively (Canada);**

136.191 **Further strengthen mechanisms fostering prosecution of all perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence (Slovakia);**

136.192 **Take measures to reduce the number of cases of violence against women and bring the perpetrators to justice (Togo);**

136.193 **Follow up on the infrastructure of safe houses for abused women and make sure the legal framework is widely implemented and reaches women's reality (Austria);**

136.194 **Increase its focus on policy implementation to combat family violence, and in particular violence against women and children (Australia);**

136.195 **Strengthen policies and programmes to address violence against women and combat child prostitution (Indonesia);**

136.196 **Ensure the effective implementation of measures to prevent, punish and eradicate all forms of violence and discrimination against women and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Mexico);**

136.197 **Further promote the participation of women in politics and government (Timor-Leste);**

136.198 **Put effective measures in place in order to increase the number of women at all levels of the decision-making process (Belgium);**

136.199 **Guarantee the rights of the child and create the best alternative for improving the current system of youth accountability, in compliance with the International Convention on the Rights of the Child (Estonia);**

136.200 **Adopt policies and programmes to strengthen the rights of children and adolescents in the field of education, training and health (United Arab Emirates);**

136.201 **Continue the efforts directed towards the promotion of the rights of the child (Armenia);**

136.202 **Prioritize family-type care settings and foster families over institutionalized placements and include foster care as an important instrument within the special protection measures for children (Serbia);**

136.203 **Further strengthen its efforts to enforce the "Boy Bernardo Act" and promote positive, non-violent and participatory forms of child-rearing and discipline (Liechtenstein);**

136.204 **Adopt comprehensive policies to combat sexual harassment, especially against children and adolescents, including those in street situations or living in placement institutions (Maldives);**

136.205 **Further strengthen programmes to address child labour, in particular through inspection, investigation, and preventative measures such as improving socioeconomic conditions for children and ensuring access to education (Liechtenstein);**

136.206 **Reject proposed Constitutional amendments and draft bills that seek to reduce the age of criminal responsibility (Uruguay);**

136.207 **Continue to eliminate discrimination against children in street situations and rural areas as well as children with disabilities and against other minority groups and take all necessary measures to prevent abuse of their vulnerabilities (Turkey);**

136.208 **Take all necessary measures to effectively eliminate the incidence of child, early and forced marriage (Sweden);**

136.209 **Continue its efforts to provide the necessary assistance for vulnerable groups, particularly persons with disabilities (Myanmar);**

136.210 **Pursue its commitment to ensure fully the respect of human rights of persons with disabilities, namely that these persons enjoy an adequate standard of living, including in rural areas (Portugal);**

136.211 **Continue its efforts to consolidate the rights of persons with disabilities (Egypt);**

136.212 **Combat discrimination of any kind against persons with disabilities, and take specific measures to improve the standard of living for such persons (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

136.213 **Continue to reinforce the implementation of public policies regarding persons with disabilities (Libya);**

136.214 **Continue its efforts on further strengthening the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities (Mongolia);**

136.215 **Implement measures in support of enhanced participation of people with disabilities in the workforce (Israel);**

136.216 **Continue its efforts to increase the level of employment of persons with disabilities in the open labour market and take specific measures for women with disabilities (State of Palestine);**

136.217 **Develop and implement policy to address child mortality, malnutrition, health, education and access to sanitation of indigenous people (South Africa);**

136.218 **Adopt effective measures to support Indigenous Peoples, including by ensuring food, health services, schools, and access to sanitary services and by creating conditions for higher incomes (Russian Federation);**

136.219 **Continue to promote the rights of communities of African descent, in particular children's rights (Senegal);**

136.220 **Continue to improve procedures to ensure the rights of people of African descent (El Salvador);**

136.221 **Ensure the equal access of Afro-Brazilians to poverty reduction policies and social security benefits as a means of protection of their fundamental rights (Botswana);**

136.222 **Continue proactive measures to promote rights of indigenous peoples as well as of the Afro-Brazilian population and ensure their well-being (Bangladesh);**

136.223 **Guarantee the constitutional rights of Indigenous peoples including by ensuring the National Indian Foundation has the necessary resources to carry out its work, particularly relating to the demarcation of Indigenous**

lands, and take measures to conclude investigations into all killings of Indigenous Peoples (Canada);

136.224 **Ensure that indigenous peoples and other minorities are protected against all forms of discrimination (Philippines);**

136.225 **Establish mechanisms to eradicate stigma and discrimination against indigenous groups and ethnic minorities, including awareness-raising among public officials, accountability and redress mechanisms (Mexico);**

136.226 **Ensure that the rights of indigenous people and respect of the environment and biodiversity are taken into due consideration in economic activities (Holy See);**

136.227 **Strengthen coordination between the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources and the Brazilian National Indian Foundation (Maldives);**

136.228 **Take measures to combat violence and discrimination against indigenous peoples (Togo);**

136.229 **Establish and implement a clear procedure for free, prior and informed consultation that would ensure full participation of indigenous peoples in the decision-making process regarding any major project impacting on their way of life (Republic of Moldova);**

136.230 **Guarantee adequate consultation and full participation of indigenous peoples in all legislative and administrative measures affecting them, protect indigenous people including indigenous human rights defenders from threats and attacks, and protect their land rights, in particular by strengthening protection programmers, completing pending land demarcation processes and providing adequate funding and capacity to the Indian National Foundation (FUNAI) (Germany);**

136.231 **Continue its efforts to establish effective consultation processes with indigenous communities with respect to any project that may affect the land or livelihoods of indigenous peoples (El Salvador);**

136.232 **Ensure an effective consultation process with indigenous peoples in all decision-making that might affect them (Estonia);**

136.233 **Ensure indigenous peoples adequate consultation as well as full participation in all legislative or administrative measures affecting them (Iceland);**

136.234 **Ensure that indigenous peoples are protected from threats, attacks and forced evictions (Norway);**

136.235 **Continue to invest in poverty alleviation policies and to ensure more effective and targeted implementation, so as to reduce social and economic inequality, in particular for rural populations and indigenous peoples (Singapore);**

136.236 **Adopt an effective plan of action for the demarcation of indigenous lands and provide the necessary financial resources to ensure an effective policy for the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and to prevent land-related conflicts (Switzerland);**

136.237 **Continue its process of demarcation of indigenous lands (Peru);**

136.238 **Take necessary measures to resolve and prevent conflicts related to land issues and to complete the land demarcation processes deriving from Article 231 of the 1988 Constitution (France);**

136.239 **Speed up through executive action the processes of demarcation and protection of the lands of indigenous peoples and protect their respective rights (Cabo Verde);**

136.240 **Advance with the agenda for the indigenous peoples' right to free, prior and informed consent (Norway);**

136.241 **Strengthen human rights protection mechanisms for Indigenous Peoples, with special attention to ensure the human rights of indigenous girls and boys (Paraguay);**

136.242 **Develop and implement a comprehensive strategy on fighting discrimination and marginalization of indigenous peoples (Republic of Moldova);**

136.243 **Continue efforts aimed at fostering inclusive social dialogue with all ethnic groups in Brazilian society (Holy See);**

136.244 **Implement the recently approved new Migrants Law and its human rights perspective on the migration issue (Timor-Leste);**

136.245 **Implement the new Migrants Law fully (Greece);**

136.246 **Expand government-funded resettlement services to newly arrived refugees and ensure a right to an adequate standard of living through the establishment of a National Plan of Local Integration (Canada).**

137. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Brazil was headed by H.E Luislinda Dias de Valois Santos and composed of the following members:

- Fernando Simas Magalhães, Ambassador, Undersecretary General for Political Affairs, Europe and North America of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Maria Nazareth Farani Azevêdo, Ambassador, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Maria Helena Guimarães de Castro, Deputy Minister of Education;
- Marco Pellegrini, Special Secretary for the Rights of the Person with Disabilities;
- Juvenal Araújo Junior, Special Secretary of Policies for the Promotion of Racial Equality;
- Claudia Vidigal, National Secretary for the Rights of Children and Adolescents;
- João Lucas Quental Novaes de Almeida, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Pedro Luiz Dalcero, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Pedro Marcos de Castro Saldanha, Minister, Head of the Human Rights Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Nicola Speranza, Secretary, International Advisor, Ministry of Cities;
- Maria Auriana P. Diniz, International Advisor, Ministry of Education;
- Maria Inês Fini, President of the National Institute of Educational and Research and Studies — INEP, Ministry of Education;
- Thereza de Lamare, Director, Department of Programatic and Strategic and Actions, Ministry of Health;
- Carlos Eduardo da Cunha Oliveira, Counselor, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Durval Pereira, Secretary, Deputy Head of the Social Affairs Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Nathanael de Souza e Silva, Secretary, Advisor, Department of Human Rights and Social Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Cristina Vieira Machado Alexandre, Secretary, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Igor da Silva Barbosa, Secretary, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Comarci Eduardo Moreaux Nunes Filho, Secretary, Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Victoria Balthar de Sousa Santos, Secretary, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Ezequiel Gerd Chamorro Petersen, Secretary, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Márcia Canário de Oliveira, Secretary, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;

- Juliana de Moura Gomes, Secretary, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Pablo Ângelo Sanges Ghetti, Secretary, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Carlos Henrique Zimmermann, Secretary, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Clara Martins Solon, Secretary, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva;
- Akemi Kamimura, Advisor, Special Secretariat for Human Rights;
- Leticia Antonio Quixadá, Advisor, Special Secretariat for Human Rights;
- Irina Abigail Teixeira Storni, Deputy Secretary for Institutional Articulation and Thematic Actions of the Special Secretariat of Policies for Women;
- Kilvia Cristina Teixeira Carneiro, Advisor, Special Secretariat of Policies for Women;
- Fabiana Arantes Campos Gadelha, Director of Thematic Policies of the National Secretariat for the Rights of Children and Adolescents;
- Anderson José Sant'Anna de Oliveira, Advisor to the Special Secretary for the Rights of the Person with Disabilities;
- Aydil Bezerra, Advisor, Ministry of Human Rights;
- Camila Costa Rabello, Advisor, Ministry of Human Rights;
- Marcia Pellegrini, Assistant to the Special Secretary for the Rights of the Person with Disabilities;
- Mirtis Matsuura, Press Officer and Official Photographer, Ministry of Human Rights;
- Bruna Elis da Silva Lopes, Advisor to the Special Secretary of Policies for the Promotion of Racial Equality;
- Gabriela Cruz da Silva, Advisor to the Special Secretary of Policies for the Promotion of Racial Equality.